Subject: FR Notice Comments - 76FR29752 - Nominations of In Vitro Test Methods

Date: Thursday, June 16, 2011 10:56 AM

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by () on Thursday, June 16, 2011 at 10:56:26

Comment_date: June 16, 2011

Prefix: Dr.

FirstName: Cheng

LastName: Cao

Degree: Ph.D.

onBehalfOf: no

Title:

Department:

Company:

Country: USA

Comments: TO: NICEATM-ICCVAM Federal Register Notice

FOR: Nomination of In Vitro Test Methods for Detection and Quantification of Botulinum Neurotoxins and Detection of Non-Endotoxin Pyrogens; Data Request for Substances Evaluated by These Test Methods

The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) provides high sensitivity and specificity in detection of a number of pathogenic microorganisms. A multiplex PCR assay has been developed to enable simultaneous and specific detection of more than one serotype of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin gene including types A, B, E, and F. Such an assay would be a more sophisticated approach for sample, food and fecal, detection. Moreover, database such as genebanks, software for designing primers and reaction conditions, PCR reagents/kits, PCR equipment etc. have been continuously upgraded with improved quality, accuracy, and practicability which makes the nucleic acid-

based assay remaining a valuable candidate for in vitro detection of Clostridium Botulinum neurotoxins.

Another newly developed method is the use of a simple and rapid affinity immunomatography column (AICC)-based tests, for detection of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin types A, B, E and F and Escherichia coli 0157. The AICC assay has improved sensitivity and the feasibility to be more suitable for use in the field. [Jason Brunt etc. 2010. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 76(13): 4143-4150].

I am the PHC (US Army Public Health Command)
Representative for the ICCVAM. I would be glad to consult
and provide my best advice on such issues based on my
knowledge and experience from my long term professional
practice.
